## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

*Please replace Paragraph [0054] with the following paragraph rewritten in amendment format:*

[0054] Where a mirror 56 is bonded to a metal substrate 58, as shown in the lower left example of the FIG. 6C (thence bonded to a facet 60), the substrate 58 may be formed with inner projections 62 to alternate with similar deformations 64 in the facet 60. The lower right hand portion of FIG. 6D shows how a facet 66 may be formed to have a serpentine path for the fluid as it passes around projections 68 from formed dividers 70 of the facet 66.

*Please replace Paragraph [0063] with the following paragraph rewritten in amendment format:*

[0063] It is also important that the glass ~~conduct~~ conducts the heat to the facet/heat exchanger, such that the waste heat in the thermal fluid can be recovered and used in power generation, process heat, space heating, etc. Accordingly, the appropriate combination of materials having the required thicknesses, compliance, thermal conductivity, and strength are used to meet these combinations of appropriate compliance, thickness, and thermal conductivity. Since steel has a thermal coefficient of expansion (CTE) close to, but higher than that of glass, and since the glass is at a temperature slightly higher than the steel, there is a tendency for the glass and steel to expand at approximately the same rate. Specifically, assume that Tf is the temperature at which the glass and steel are bonded together (both glass and steel are at the same temperature during this process), Tog is the operating temperature of the glass, Tos is

the operating temperature of the steel, and CTEg and CTEs are the coefficients of thermal expansion of the glass and steel respectively. Then, when the glass and steel are operated at a temperature different from the temperature at which they were bonded together, there will be some stresses set up in the glass and steel. This stress difference is proportional to the difference in the product of CTEs and temperature difference (Tos-Tf) and the product CTEg and temperature difference (Tog-Tf). At sufficiently high tensile stress values, the glass would break. But, since CTEg is less than CTEs, and Tog-Tf is typically greater than Tos-Tf, there is a tendency for the tensile stress to be reduced or eliminated.

*Please replace Paragraph [0068] with the following paragraph rewritten in amendment format:*

[0068] It should also be noted that the shape of the mirror facet is preferably triangular. ~~This is a key feature of the preferred embodiment.~~ The triangular shape allows the design to be used with a "geodesic dome" supporting structure. A novel modification has been made to the usual approach for joining the struts that form the geodesic shape needed to have the right optical shape (usually, a hyperboloid). This design has a plate which allows the facets to be affixed to the plate by adjustment screws or fixtures. The plate is sized such that the facets can be overlapped, to maximize the reflected energy to the receiver below the tower mounted reflector, and to minimize exposure of the tower structure behind the facets to intense radiation from the heliostats below.